V. Decision Not To Initiate Rulemaking

The ITC was concerned about the health effects of TOTM primarily because of its structural similarity to DEHP and the presence of the 2-ethylkhexyl moiety in the TOTM molecule. Concern about the toxicity of the 2-ethylhexyl moiety will be directly addressed in the NTP testing program. In addition to the testing already completed, 2-ethylhexanol and mono(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, which are structurally similar to TOTM, will be tested for carcinogenesis, and 10 other 2-ethylhexanol compounds will be tested for genotoxic effects. This additional information on structurally similar substances may significantly contribute to the Agency's ability to predict the toxic effects of TOTM.

EPA believes that pursuing the TEP proposed testing program for mutagenic, subchronic and environmental effects, together with the data resulting from ongoing studies on related substances sponsored by the Phthalate Esters Panel, will provide the type of screening data the ITC recommended obtaining. Included among these data will be the identification of the metabolites of TOTM. When data are available upon completion of the testing planned by NTP and the testing proposed by the CMA Trimellitate Esters Panel, along with data gathered in the PEPP studies, a complete assessment of further testing needs for TOTM and its metabolites will be made. For these reasons, EPA has decided not to initiate rulemaking under section 4(a) of TSCA to require testing of TOTM at this time.

VI. References

(1) ACGIH. 1982. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. TLVs ® Threshold limit values for chemical substances in work air adopted by ACGIH for 1982. Cincinnati, OH: ACGIH, pp. 32–33.

(2) Canter, D. A. 1983. National Toxicology Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Memorandum to Members, Chemical Evaluation Committee and Liaison Staff. Subject: Nomination of Additional Compounds Containing the 2-Ethylhexyl Moiety for NTP Testing.

(3) Chemical Manufacturers Association. 1983. (June 13, 1983) Tris(2-ethylhexyl)trimellitate: A Voluntary Testing Program under Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act.

(4) Dougherty PC, Cassis FA. 1962. Amoco Chemicals Corporation. Vinyl plasticizers from trimellitic anhyride. Soc. Plast. Eng. Tech. Pap. 18 (session 22):1–9.

(5) Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 1982 (Feb.) Product literature. KODAFLEX ® TOTM. Trioctyl trimellitate (tri[2-ethylhexyl]trimellitate). Coatings Chemicals Division, B–280, Kingsport, TN 37662.

(6) Kevy, S. V., Jacobson, N. S., and Harmon, W. E., "The Need For a New Plasticizer For Polyvinyl Chloride Medical Devices," Trans. Am. Soc. Artif. Intern. Organs, Vol. XXVII, pgs. 266–390, 1981.

(7) Nuodex, Inc. 1981. 28 day hepatotoxicity study in rats conducted for Tenneco Chemicals, Incorporated with samples NUOPLAZ TOTM and NUOPLAZ DOP. 878220032.

(8) Spangler, W. J. Capital Systems Group, Inc. and Dynamac Corporation. 1983. Final technical support document: Tris(2-ethylhexyl) trimellitate. Washington, D.C.: Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Contract no. 68–01–6530.

(9) USEPA. 1982. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Meeting Summary—Meeting with CMA Subcommittee on TOTM—January 18, 1983. Arlington, VA.

(10) USFDA. 1981. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Summary for Basis of Approval BB—NDA 20–77/04. Washington, D.C.

VII. Public Record

The EPA has established a public record of this testing decision (docket number OPTS–42040). This record includes:

(1) Federal Register notice designating TOTM to the priority list and comments received thereon.

(2) Communications before industry testing proposal consisting of letters, contact reports of telephone conversations, and meeting summaries.

(3) Testing proposals and protocols.

(4) Published and unpublished data, including the references cited above.

(5) Federal Register notice requesting comment on the negotiated testing proposal and comments received in response thereto.

The record, containing the basic information considered by the Agency in developing the decision, is available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Room from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays, in Rm. E–107, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. The [illegible] supplement this record peric[illegible] additional relevant information [illegible]ceived.

(Sec. 4, 90 Stat. 2003; (15 U.S.C. 2601))

Dated: November 3, 1983.

William D. Ruckelshaus,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 83–30535 Filed 11–10–83; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

[OPTS–42039; BH–FRL 2450–3]

Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Terephthalate; Response to the Interagency Testing Committee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Eleventh Report of the Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) designated bis(2-ethylhexyl)-terephthalate, also known as dioctyl terephthalate (DOTP), for health and environmental effects testing consideration. Subsequent to the ITC designation, Eastman Kodak Company presented to EPA a testing program for the health and environmental effects testing of DOTP. Also, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) has nominated a variety of chemicals containing the 2-ethylhexyl moiety and 2-ethylhexanol for toxicity testing. The Agency has concluded that these programs are sufficient to evaluate the health and environmental effects of DOTP as recommended for testing by the ITC and is not initiating rulemaking under section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) at this time. This notice constitutes the Agency's response to the ITC's designation of DOTP, as mandated by section 4(e) of TSCA.

DATE: Interested persons are invited to comment on this proposed decision. All comments should be submitted on or before December 29, 1983.

ADDRESS: Written comments should bear the document control number (OPTS–42039) and should be submitted in triplicate to: TSCA Public Information Officer (TS–793), Office of Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Room E–108, 401 M St., SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jack P. McCarthy, Director, TSCA Assistance Office (TS–799), Office of Toxic Substances, Environmental Protection Agency, Room E–543, Washington, D.C. 20460; Toll Free: (800–424–9065), Outside the USA: (Operator 202–554–1404).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

Section 4(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (Pub. L. 94–469, 90 Stat. 2003 *et seq.*, 15 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) authorizes EPA to promulgate regulations which require manufacturers and processors to test chemical substances and mixtures. Data developed through these test programs are used by EPA to assess the risks that such chemicals may present to health and the environment. Section 4(e) of (TSCA) established an Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) to recommend to EPA a list of chemicals to be considered for the promulgation of testing rules under section 4(a) of the

Act. The ITC may designate up to 50 of its recommendations at any one time for priority consideration by EPA. EPA is required to respond within 12 months of the date of designation, either by initiating rulemaking under section 4(a) or publishing in the Federal Register reasons for not doing so.

On November 1982, the ITC forwarded to EPA its Eleventh Report which designated bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate (DOTP) for priority consideration by EPA (Ref. 1). The ITC recommended that bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate be considered for health and environmental effects and chemical fate testing. The health effects testing recommendations included mutagenicity, chemical disposition, metabolism, and subchronic effects testing. The environmental effects and chemical fate testing included acute and chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, toxicity to plants, bioconcentration and chemical fate testing. These health and environmental effects testing recommendations were based primarily on a lack of data to adequately characterize the effects. The ITC's testing recommendations were also based on the analogy that bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate would have a similar metabolic profile to its isomer bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. The ITC presumed that DOTP would be expected initially to hydrolyze the 2-ethylhexyl alcohol during metabolism, thereby, resulting in hepatic peroxisome proliferation. The ITC also indicated that terephthalic acid (TPA), a possible metabolite of DOTP, had induced bladder calculi in Fisher-344 rats when fed at levels of three percent or more in the diet. Hence, the ITC felt that studies on the metabolic disposition of DOTP were needed to determine the relative levels of these toxic metabolites that are formed. Also, subchronic experiments were recommended to determine if DOTP causes peroxisomal proliferation. Based on a structural similarity to dialkyl phthalates and significant amounts of DEHP accumulated by aquatic plants and invertebrates, the ITC expected DOTP to be released and persist in the aquatic environment, especially sediments. The environmental effects recommendations made by the ITC were partially based on problems that could result from accumulation of the chemical in sediments, including: (1) Toxic effects on benthic invertebrates; (2) bioaccumulation and resultant toxic effects of DOTP on fish; and (3) redistribution of DOTP in the aquatic environment. The ITC recommended chemical fate testing to better characterize the transformations and persistence of DOTP in the aquatic environment.

Subsequent to the ITC report, Eastman Kodak Company, the only U.S. manufacturer of DOTP, submitted to EPA additional information concerning consumer use and industrial exposure, and additional biological effects data. It subsequently submitted for EPA consideration a proposed program for testing DOTP's health and environmental effects. EPA has also considered the data reported by Eastman Kodak under TSCA section 8(a) which included production volume, use, exposure and release information. EPA has used these data, in conjunction with other information, to reach its decision not to initiate rulemaking on DOTP under section 4(a) at this time.

II. Assessment of Exposure, Health and Environmental Effects

A. Production, Use, and Exposure

DOTP (CAS No. 6422-86-2) is a clear, viscous, odorless liquid with low volatility. It is also relatively insoluble in water. Eastman Kodak Company is the sole U.S. producer of DOTP. Annual production of DOTP is in the range of 2.5 to 25 million pounds (1,100 to 11,000 kkg) (Ref. 2). DOTP is used as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride and related plastics. Approximately 50 percent of the annual production of DOTP is used in 60°C insulation for electrical wire and cable. Approximately 35 percent of the DOTP produced is used for pond liners, vinyl coated fabrics, shoe soles, and gaskets. Some of the remaining uses of DOTP include weatherstripping, outdoor carpeting, coatings, automotive hose and sealants, and water stops (Refs. 2 and 4).

Due to the batch process by which DOTP is produced, Eastman Kodak estimates that no more than 20 workers are exposed to DOTP during its production, with a maximum duration of exposure of 140 hours per worker per year. No data are available on the number of workers exposed to DOTP during the preparation of plastic products. DOTP issued as a plasticizer in vinyl plastics where high resistance to water extraction, high lacquer mar resistance and low volatility are desirable (Refs. 2 and 4).

No data are available from the National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS) on the numbers of workers occupationally exposed to DOTP or on the occupations/industries in which workers may be exposed. Furthermore, no threshold limit value (TLV) has been recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) for DOTP nor has a Federal limit been established.

B. Health Effects Information

Eastman Kodak has performed preliminary investigations on the acute toxicity of DOTP in mice, guinea pigs, rats and rabbits. Preliminary data indicate that the LD_{50} values for DOTP in both rats and mice are greater than 3,200 mg/kg after oral administration and intraperitoneal injection (Refs. 2, 5 and 6). DOTP has been determined to be a slight skin irritant when the undiluted liquid is in contact with depilated guinea pig skin for 24 hours. Also, slight eye irritation was reported in rabbits one hour after 0.1 ml of DOTP was applied (Refs. 2, 4, 5 and 6).

Eastman Kodak has also conducted 10-day feeding and inhalation studies in rats. No systemic organ toxicity was reported in rats that consumed as much as 890 mg/kg/day for 10 days. In addition, no compound-related effects were found in rats exposed to 46.3 mg/m^3 of DOTP 8 hours/day for 10 days (Refs. 2, 4, 8 and 9).

C. Environmental Effects Information

Eastman Kodak has performed a limited number of investigations on the acute aquatic toxicity of DOTP (Refs. 2 and 5). These data show that the static 96-hour LC_{50} for DOTP to fathead minnows and kelisoma snails is greater than 1,000 mg/L. It should be noted that some of the lethalities may have resulted from organisms becoming entrapped in DOTP floating on the surface of the aquaria because DOTP is relatively water insoluble (<4 mg/L) (Refs. 2 and 4).

III. Ongoing Testing

Eastman Kodak Company has in progress *in vitro* and *in vivo* metabolism studies and mutagenicity studies on DOTP. The *in vitro* metabolism of DOTP was investigated using intestinal homogenates prepared from Sprague-Dawley rats with which the rate of disappearance of DOTP was measured during a 30-minute incubation period at 37°C. Preliminary *in vitro* metabolism study results indicated that the calculated half-life for DOTP is 32 minutes and the DOTP is converted to two moles of 2-ethylhexanol and one mole of terephthalic acid. In the *in vivo* metabolism study, the rats were given a single dose by gavage of 100 mg/kg of ^{14}C labeled DOTP. The preliminary results from this study indicate that (^{14}C) DOTP was excreted by the rat in the feces and urine. An average of 40.6 percent of the (^{14}C) DOTP administered was recovered unchanged in the feces.

Mono(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate was also detected in the feces. Terephthalic acid was identified in the urine and additional urinary metabolites are being further studied. DOTP was negative in mutagenicity tests, both with and without activation, in the standard Ames *Salmonella*/ Microsome Assay (Refs. 2, 7, 8, and 9).

Terephthalic acid (TPA) has been identified as a possible metabolite of DOTP (Refs. 2). The primary adverse effects associated with TPA are renal and bladder calculi in Fischer-344 rats fed TPA at dietary levels of 3–5 percent (Refs. 10, 11, 12 and 14). No tumors or toxic effects were noted in rats fed TPA for two years at levels below one percent (Refs. 13). Also TPA gave negative results in the *Salmonella* microsomal assay (Ref. 15).

The NTP/NCI bioassay program has nominated a large number of chemcials that contain the ethylhexyl moiety (as does DOTP) to determine their metabolic-toxicologic profiles. There are presently 13 chemcials that contains the ethylhexyl moiety selected for toxicologic testing by NTP. 2-Ethylhexanol and mono(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, two chemicals similar to the metabolites of DOTP identified in preliminary studies, have been nominated for genotoxicity testing by the NTP. Completion of the testing of the 13 chemicals that contain the ethylhexyl moiety and other chemical analogues of di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate should provide a sound data base for determining the structure-activity relationship for the phthalate acid esters (Ref. 3).

IV. Planned Testing

Eastman Kodak Company has proposed a testing program for DOTP (Ref. 2). This program is designed to accommodate the health and environmental effects testing concerns recommended by the ITC.

The health effects tests that Eastman Kodak proposes to perform includes mutagenicity, chemical disposition and metabolism (currently ongoing), and a 90-day feeding study. The Ames *Salmonella*/Microsome test, the chromosomal aberration test and the Chinese Hamster Ovary Hypoxanthine Guanine Phosphoribosyl Transferase Forward Mutation Assay (CHO/HGPRT) are the mutagenicity tests that Eastman Kodak Company proposes to perform. Also a 90-day subchronic feeding study will be performed. This study will include histopathologic examinations and examine peroxisomal proliferation. The physico-chemical properties and chemical fate tests that Eastman Kodak Company will conduct include the development of a sensitive analytical method for determining the concentration of DOTP in water, octanol-water partition coefficient, the water solubility of DOTP and a shake-flask biodegradation test. The acute and chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrate tests for DOTP that Eastman Kodak intends to perform are a 2-week dynamic LC_{50} value for rainbow trout, a 96-hour EC_{50} value for oyster shell deposition, and a 77-day rainbow trout embryo larval study. The bioconcentration factor for DOTP will be determined in oysters using ^{14}C labeled DOTP. Using the various grasses recommended by the TSCA testing guidelines, the Eastman Kodak Company will conduct seed germination and early plant growth tests for DOTP. The health and environmental effects tests will be conducted using the TSCA testing guidelines.

Agency scientists have reviewed Eastman Kodak's program and believe that the program should provide sufficient information to assess the various health and environmental effects of bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate. The testing program and protocols are available for examination in the public record of this proceeding. Eastman Kodak has provided the Agency with preliminary laboratory selection information and a proposed schedule predicated on final program acceptance in June, 1984. The mutagenicity studies are scheduled to begin in July, 1984, with final reprts submitted to the Agency in February, 1985. The 90-day feeding study will begin in September, 1984 and be concluded with the submission of a final report by August, 1985. The development of an analytical method to measure DOTP in water will begin in July, 1984, with the final report being available in November, 1984. Using that method, the wate solubility and octanol/water partition coefficient determinations will then begin and final reports will be delivered in March, 1985. Biodegradation studies, acute rainbow trout, acute oyster studies and plant growth determinations will be initiated in March, 1985. Final reports from these investigations will be available in July, 1985. The rainbow trout embryo-larval study and the oyster bioconcentration test will begin in July, 1985 and the final report will be submitted in March, 1986.

Eastman Kodak has agreed to adhere to the Good Laboratory Practice Standards issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is published in the Federal Register of December 22, 1978 (43 FR 59986). Eastman Kodak Company has also agreed to permit laboratory inspections and study audits in accordance with the provisions outlined in TSCA section 11 at the request of authorized representatives of the EPA for the purpose of determining compliance with this agreement. These inspections may be conducted for purposes which include verification that testing has begun, that schedules are being met, that reports accurately reflect the underlying raw data and interpretations and evaluations thereof, and that the studies are being conducted according to Goo Laboratory Practice Provisions.

Eastman Kodak Company has further agreed that all raw data, documentation, records, protocols, specimens, and reports generated as a result of each study will be retained for at least 10 years from the date of publication of the acceptance of any protocols by EPA and made available during an inspection or submitted to EPA if requested by EPA or its designated representative. Documentation which will be retained includes correspondence and other documents relating to the conduct, interpretation, or evaluation of data other than that included in the final report. Eastman Kodak understands that the Agency plans to publish quarterly in the Federal Register a notice of the receipt of any test data submitted under this agreement. Subject to TSCA section 14, the notice will provide information similar to that described in TSCA section 4(d). Except as otherwise provided in TSCA section 14, any data submitted will be made available by EPA for examination by any person.

Eastman Kodak Company understands that failure to conduct the testing according to the specified protocols and failure to follow Good Laboratory Practice procedures may invalidate the tests. In such cases, a data gap may still exist, and the Agency may decide to require further testing. Also, should Eastman Kodak Company fail to make a good faith effort to adhere to its testing program outlined above, EPA may initiate rulemaking to require testing.

V. Decision Not To Initiate Rulemaking

As noted above, Eastman Kodak has included both health and environmental effects testing for DOTP in their proposed testing program. The health effects tests that Eastman Kodak has proposed to conduct include a battery of mutagenicity tests, chemical disposition and metabolism studies, and a 90-day subchronic feeding study that includes histopathologic examinations. The environmental effects and chemical fate tests for DOTP includes the determination of the physico-chemical properties of DOTP, a shake-flask CO_2

biodegradation test, acute and chronic toxicity to fish and aquatic invertebrates, an oyster bioconcentration test and plant toxicity tests.

EPA believes that the testing program proposed by Eastman Kodak Company will provide sufficient data to reasonably determine or predict the biologic effects of bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate. The health and environmental testing recommendations made by the ITC will be adequately addressed by the proposed testing program developed by the Eastman Kodak Company. 2-Ethylhexanol and mono-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate are two chemicals similar to the metabolites of DOTP that have been nominated for genotoxicity testing by the National Toxicology Program. Also, 13 chemicals that contain the same ethylhexyl moiety as does DOTP have been selected for toxicologic testing by the NTP. Completion of Eastman Kodak Company's proposed testing program and the NTP testing should provide sufficient data to adequately characterize the health and environmental effects of DOTP. Therefore, EPA has decided not to initiate rulemaking under section 4(a) of TSCA to require testing of DOTP at this time.

VI. References

(1) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1982. Eleventh Report of the Interagency Testing Committee, Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Terephthalate Recommendation, Federal Register 47:54634-54638, December 3.

(2) Proposed Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Terephthalate Testing Program: A Testing Program Under Section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. Submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by the Eastman Kodak Company. Submitted April 11, 1983; Revised June 20 and August 4, 1983.

(3) Department of Health and Human Services, 1983. Memorandum: Nomination of Additional Compounds Containing the 2-Ethylhexyl Moiety for NTP Mutagenicity Testing from Dorothy A. Canter, NTP to Members, Chemical Evaluation Committee and Liaison Staff (Laurence S. Rosenstein, U.S. EPA) May 31, 1983.

(4) Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 1980. Technical data sheets. KODAFLEX ® DOTP. Dioctyl terephthalate [bis[2-ethylhexyl] terephthalate). L-187C. Kingsport, TN 37662.

(5) Eastman Kodak Company. 1975a. Unpublished data. Basic toxicology of bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate (dioctyl terephthalate), DOTP. Washington, DC: Office of Toxic Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(6) Eastman Kodak Company. 1975b. Unpublished data. Toxicity and health hazard summary. Washington, DC: Office of Toxic Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(7) Eastman Kodak Company. 1980. Unpublished data. Bacterial mutagenicity test results. Washington, DC: Office of Toxic Substances, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(8) Eastman Kodak Company. 1983a (Apr. 11). Health, Safety, and Human Factors Laboratory, Rochester, NY 14650. Proposal. Di(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate: a testing program under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act: Submitted to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(9) Eastman Kodak Company. 1983b (Jan. 18). Summary of health effects data on DOTP, presented by H.B. Lockhart at TRDB Focus Meeting on bis(2-ethylhexyl)terephthalate. USEPA, Washington, DC.

(10) CIIT. 1981. Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology. A twenty-four month toxicology study in Fischer-344 rats given terephthalic acid. Eighteen-month Interim Status Report. Performed by IIT for CIIT.

(11) CIIT. 1982. A ninety-day study of terephthalic acid-induced urolithiasis and reproductive performance in Wistar and CD rats. Final Report. Joint study: Research Triangle Institute, Experimental Pathology Laboratories, Inc., and CIIT.

(12) Chin Ty, Tyl RW, Popp JA, Heck H d'A. 1981. Chemical Urolithiasis. I. Characteristics of bladder stone induction by terephthalic acid and dimethyl terephthalate in weanling Fischer-344 rats. Toxicol. Appl. Pharmacol. 58:307-321.

(13) Gross J. 1974. The effects of prolonged feeding of terephthalic acid (TPA) to rats. Project FG-1s-175, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C.

(14) Heck H d'A. 1981. Chemical urolithiasis 2. Thermodynamic aspects of bladder stone induction by terephthalic acid and dimethyl terephthalate in weanling Fischer-344 rats. Fund. Appl. Tox. 1:299-308.

(15) NTP. 1981a. National Toxicology Program. NTP, EMTDP Lab. Results by Chemicals as of 10/26/81. NTP Environmental Mutagenesis Test Development Program, 1981.

VII. Public Record

EPA has established a public record for this rulemaking (docket number OPTS-42039) which is available for inspection in the OPTS Reading Room from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, except legal holidays in Rm. E-107, 401 M St. SW., Washington, D.C.

This record includes the basic information the Agency considered in developing this notice, and other appropriate Federal Register notices. The Agency will supplement the record with additional information as it is received. This record includes:

(1) Federal Register notices pertaining to this notice consisting of:

(a) Notice containing the ITC designation of Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Terephthalate to the priority list (47 FR 54634, December 3, 1982).

(2) Support Documents Consisting of:

(a) Economic Analysis Document-Level I analysis.

(b) Eastman Kodak Company's Proposed Testing Program—Original and revised submissions.

(c) Telephone Contact Reports.

(d) Memoranda.

(e) Letters.

(f) Meeting Summaries.

Dated: November 3, 1983.

William D. Ruckelshaus,

Administrator.

[FR Doc. 83-30536 Filed 11-10-83: 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[AD-FRL 2468-8]

Control Techniques Guideline Document; Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Release of final control techniques guideline (CTG) document.

SUMMARY: A final CTG document for control of volatile organic compund (VOC) emissions from manufacture of high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene resins is available. This final CTG document provides guidance for the States in determining reasonably available control technology (RACT) for VOC emissions from manufacture of high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and polystyrene resins.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the final CTG document may be obtained by contacting the Environmental Research Library (MD-35), (919) 541-2777, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711. Please refer to "Guidelines Series—Control of Volatile Organic Compund Emissions from Manufacture of High-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, and Polystyrene Resins," EPA-450/3-83-008. Comments received on the draft CTG document are attached as an appendix to each final CTG document and are also available for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the Chemicals and Petroleum Branch, Room 736, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 411 West Chapel Hill Street, Durham, North Carolina 27701.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. James C. Berry, (919) 541-5605, Chemicals and Petroleum Branch (MD-13), Emission Standards and Engineering Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.